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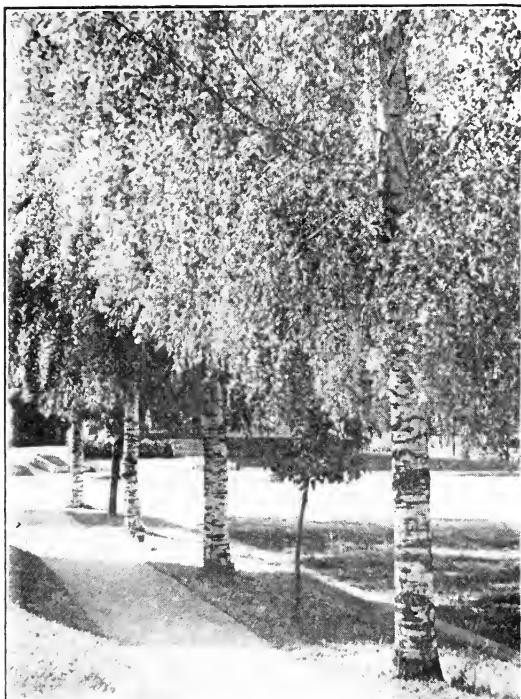
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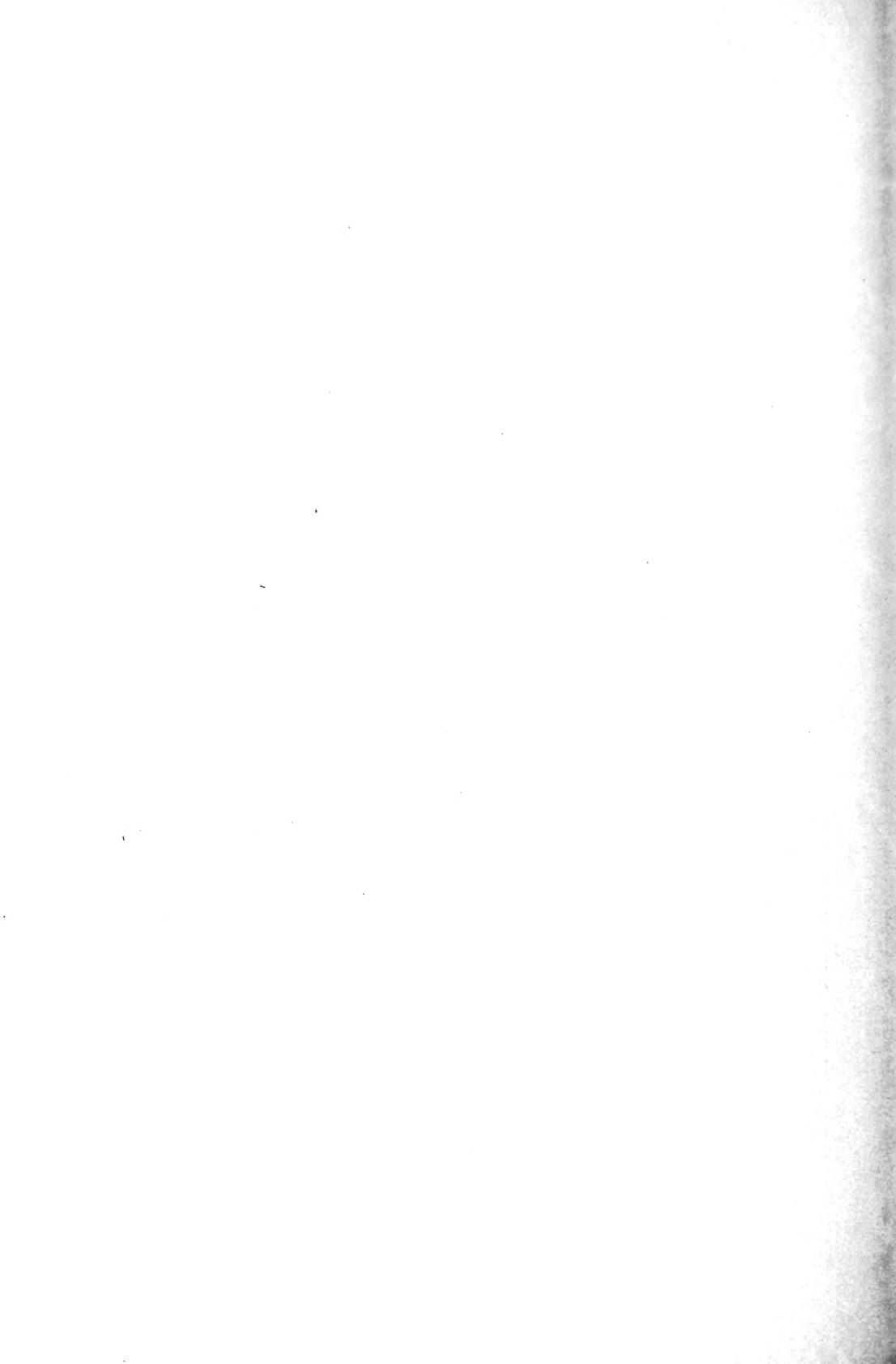
FRUIT AND SHADE TREES

*Ornamental Plants and Shrubs
Perennials, Roses, Vines, etc.*



BIRCH AS A STREET TREE

THE CREST NURSERY
MIAMI COUNTY
PIQUA, OHIO



MAY 28 1914

THE CREST NURSERY, PIQUA, OHIO

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General Information

To Our Friends and Customers:

For the most artistic and interesting garden, we recommend the use of Hardy Plants exclusively. In many places only Perennials should be used, other places a combination of Shrubbery and Perennials, while in some places use Shrubbery alone.

Perennials are most desirable when a constant supply of bloom is wanted, as by careful selection a list may be had that will bloom from early spring until late in the fall. They are also used in making a border for Shrubbery.

Shrubs should be planted in irregular beds along the boundary lines or where a heavy background or fine landscape is wanted; also foregrounds for trees or for screening objectional views.

A selected list of Plants for different locations. **Hardy Plants for Shady Places:** . Berberries, Japonica, Cornus, Deutzias, Snowberry, Privet, Boxwood, Mahonia, Enonymus. **PERENNIALS:** Aquilegias, Lily of the Valley, Digitalis, Funkia, Iris, Myrtle, Violets, Lilies, Hibiscus. These will also survive in the sun.

Plants for Hot and Dry Places: **PERENNIALS**—Tritoma, Yucca, Helianthus, Phlox, Hardy Asters, Golden Glow, Hardy Pinks, Hibiscus, Galliardia, Coreopsis, Shasta Daisies, Pyrethrum. **SHRUBS**—Altheas, Hydrangea, Honeysuckle, Philadelphus, Spirea, Tamarix, Weigelia.

Plants with Variegated or Highly-Colored Foliage: Eulalies, Cornus, Kerria Variegated, Philadelphus Aureis, Prunus Pissardi, Weigelia Variegated, Purple Berberry, Japan Maples, Spirea Opulifolia, Elegans Longipes.

We have the above varieties, also many others. See descriptions.

You will find our Fruit Department as complete as our Ornamental. See that department.



DWARF SPIREA

SEE WHAT A BANKER SAYS

Piqua National Bank

To Whom It May Concern:

Piqua, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1912.

Messrs. W. A. Riddle and Ralph H. Peterson, who own and operate The Crest Nursery, are personally known to me, and I regard them as gentlemen of good character and responsibility. Any contracts that they may enter into I believe they will faithfully fulfill.

Very respectfully,

August S. Clouse, Asst. Cashier.

SEE WHAT THE GRANGERS SAY ABOUT US

Piqua, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1912.

Worthy Patrons of Husbandry to Whom It May Concern:

Having been personally acquainted with the members of this firm for more than twenty years, I can heartily recommend them to all who may be interested in high-grade fruit and ornamental plants.

Both are members in high standing of Miami Grange No. 1441. Mr. Riddle formerly was treasurer and Mr. Peterson is at present Steward of the subordinate and also the Miami Co. Pomona Granges.

I assure that all orders, whether large or small, intrusted to them will receive their prompt and careful attention.

Yours fraternally,

Harriet H. Dickson, Supt. Juvenile Dept. O. S. G.

DIRECTIONS FOR CUSTOMERS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED where prices on plants are not quoted in this catalogue; also to large buyers who send their list for quotation.

ORDER EARLY. If orders are received early it will save many disappointments, as all orders are filled in rotation.

PRICES in this catalogue are net, and goods are delivered to the transportation companies free of charge.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY. We endeavor to send to our customers the highest quality of plants that is possible to produce.

WE GUARANTEE all plants to be true to name, and on proper proof we will replace all that proves untrue, but in no case will we be held responsible for more than the original cost.

TERMS. Cash with order. Use P. O. Money Order, Draft, or Certified Check.

WE RESERVE the right to substitute in case we are out of the variety ordered, always sending a better variety than ordered and labeling it true to name.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES. We are situated in the Great Miami Valley, near Piqua, Ohio, and have Adams, American, United States, and Wells Fargo express companies; also the C. H. & D., Pennsylvania, D. & T., W. & O., and D. C. & P. Freight Lines.

Ornamental Department

In this department we have carefully selected the varieties best suited to the general planter, and persons wanting the new and rare varieties of plants are urged to write us, as we can furnish almost anything.

The judicious planting of trees and shrubs adds greatly to the beauty and value of property and contributes a wealth of pleasure and interest to the home.

Let us advise you to buy none but the best, as most persons realize the importance of getting started right. It is not the QUANTITY, but the QUALITY that counts these days.

No lawn is complete without one or more of the beautiful flowering shrubs, and we urge a more extensive planting of this class of ornamentals which cover such a wide range in flower and foliage, habit of growth, and season of blooming.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

No landscape or lawn is complete without this group of trees, the foundation of all other plantings. The wide range in outline, habit, color tones, or foliage and flowering qualities make them among the most valuable ornamentals. Nothing can be planted which will grow so well with so little care and attention as trees. The first cost is small, and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure, and satisfaction which they bring, in addition to the added value of the property.

ALDER (*Alnus*)

Imperial Cut-Leaf (*Laciniata Imperialis*)—Of stately, graceful growth, having deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and very hardy. Attains a height of about twenty feet. **3-4 feet, 50 cents.**

ASH (*Fraxinus*)

European Flowering (*F. Ornus*)—Flowers greenish white, fringe-like, appearing only on the ends of the branches. Blooms early in June. **6-8 feet, \$1.00.**

Gold Barked (*F. Aurea*)—Conspicuous, particularly in winter, on account of its yellow bark and twisted branches. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

White (*Alba*)—The native ash. 6-8 feet, 50 cents.

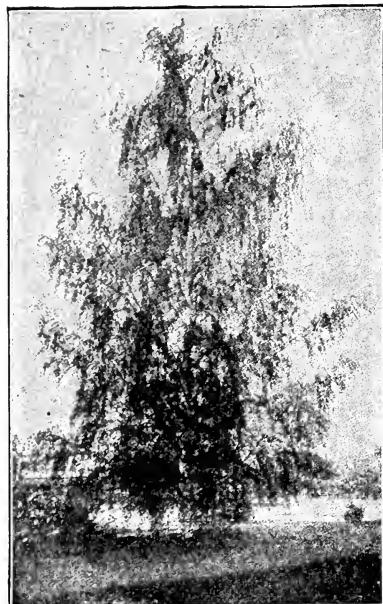
BEECH (*Fagus*)

American (*F. Ferruginea*)—A well-known native sort. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

Fern-Leaved (*F. Heterophylla*)—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautiful cut, fern-like foliage. 5 feet, \$1.00.

Purple-Leaved (*F. Purpurea*)—Dark purplish foliage, making a striking contrast with the green of other trees. 3-4 feet, 75 cents.

Rivers—Crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to a dark purple in summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees. 5-6 feet, \$1.50.



WEEPING BIRCH. (Cut Leaf)

BIRCH (*Betula*)

Graceful and suitable for any lawn. Hardy and thrifty in all soils.

Canoe, or Paper Birch (*B. Papyracea*)—This magnificent tree has gathered about it more poetic associations than any other native tree. 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

Common White (*B. Alba*)—A well-known variety, making a vigorous, erect growth, and having long, slender branches. Very desirable. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

Purple-Leaved (*B. Foliis Purpureis*)—A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the species, and having rich purple foliage. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

CATALPA

C. Speciosa—This is a tropical looking tree, and flowers in July, when few trees are in bloom. A very attractive lawn tree. 7-8 feet, 40 cents; 8-10 feet, 60 cents.

C. Bungei—A small species 8 to 10 feet high and twice as broad, clothed with a dense mass of large, heart-shaped leaves. 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

CRAB (*Pyrus*)

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab—A medium-sized, ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom this tree presents the appearance of being covered with pink roses. Flowers large, fragrant, and beautiful. 3-4 feet, 75 cents.

Floribunda—Flowers crimson, produced in great profusion. A charming variety. 3-4 feet, 75 cents.

ELM (*Ulmus*)

American White (*Americana*)—A native tree of large size, with open, spreading head and graceful drooping branches. 6-8 feet, 75 cents; 8-10 feet, \$1.00.



AMERICAN ELM

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Aesculus*)

European or White Flowering (*Ae. Hippocastanum*)—A beautiful well-known tree, forming a round, compact head, with dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers in spring. 4-5 feet, \$1.50.

Red Flowering (*Rubicunda*)—A splendid tree producing showy red flowers a little later in the season than the white. 4-6 feet, \$2.00.

Glabra (*Ohio Buckeye*)—A native of the Western States; leaves smooth; flowers yellow; blooms before the others. 3-4 feet, 75 cents.

JUDAS TREE (*Cercis*)

American (*C. Canadensis*)—A very ornamental tree with heart-shaped leaves. Before the foliage appears, it is covered with a profusion of delicate pink flowers, from which it derives its name. Red Bud. 4-6 feet, 75 cents.

LINDEN OR LIME (*Tilia*)

American, or Basswood (*Americana*)—A rapid-growing, open-head or spreading tree, with large leaves. Very desirable. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

European (*Europaea*)—A very fine pyramidal tree, smaller in all its parts than the preceding. 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

MAPLE (*Acer*)

Silver-Leaved, or White (*Dasycarpum*)—A hardy, rapid-growing native variety of the largest size; foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. Valuable for producing a quick shade. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

Norway (*Platanoides*)—Very popular on account of its clean, broad foliage of rich, deep green. Stout, vigorous grower. 6-8 feet, 75 cents; 8-10 feet, \$1.00.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia Stellata (*M. Halleiana*)—A dwarf shrubby species, with pure white flowers, delicately perfumed. The petals are long, narrow, and more numerous than on other varieties, it blooms earlier, grows slower, and is one of the best for small yards. Plants well filled with buds that will bloom this year. 3-4 feet, \$2.00.

OAK (*Quercus*)

American White (*Alba*)—One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches. 6-8 feet, \$1.25.

Rubra (*Red Oak*)—A broad tree of rapid growth; large, rich foliage, which turns to a bronzy red in the fall. Deservingly popular. 6-8 feet, \$1.50.

HARDY EVERGREENS

ARBOR VITAE (*Thuja*)

American (*T. Occidentalis*)—A native variety, valuable for hedges. Stands shearing well. 2-3 feet, 50 cents.

Pyramidalis (var.)—Dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy. 2-3 feet, 60 cents.

Pin Oak—A tall, upright growing variety when young, but with age the branches droop. Foliage bright. 6-8 feet, \$1.50.

POPLAR (*Populus*)

Desirable where rapid growth is wanted.

Carolina—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth. Leaves large, serrated, and pale to deep green in color. 6-8 feet, 35 cents; 8-10 feet, 50 cents.

Lombardy (*Fastigiata*)—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form. 6-8 feet, 60 cents.

Tulipifera—One of our largest native trees, with large, glossy leaves, shaped like a violin. Very desirable. 6-8 feet, 60 cents.

SYCAMORE (*Plantanus*)

Silver-Leaved, or White (*Alba*)—Leaves large, green above and pure white underneath. Rapid growth: wide-spreading habit. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

The superior grace and excellence of the weeping varieties render them especially adapted to the yard or lawn. They must be trained to attain the best form.

BIRCH (*Betula*)

Cut-Leaved Weeping (*B. Pendula Lacinia*)—This tree is indeed a picture of delicacy and grace. Makes a large tree. 5-6 feet, 75 cents.

MULBERRY, TEA'S WEEPING

Perfectly hardy, forming a natural umbrella-shaped top or head; foliage handsome; a fine ornamental for the lawn. 1 year, 75 cents; 2 years, \$1.00.

WILLOW (*Salix*)

American (*S. Americana Pendula*)—A variety with delicate leaves and slender branches. Graceful and ornamental. Never grows large. 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

Babylonica—Our common and well-known Weeping Willow. \$1.00.

Kilmarnock (*S. Caprea Pendula*)—The best known of the finer weeping ornamental trees. Its great hardiness, vigorous growth, adaptability to all soils, easy culture, fine form, and unique appearance render it a general favorite. \$1.00.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*)

Hibernica (*Irish Juniper*)—Tree with dense pillar-like growth. Glaucous green foliage, with tips of branchlets erect. 2-3 feet, 50 cents.

Virginiana (*Red or Virginia Cedar*)—A native form, very common in New England. Tapering, bright, rich green. 2-3 feet, 50 cents.

PINE (*Pinus*)

White, or Weymouth (*Strobus*) — Our common White Pine, and the handsomest of all the native species. 2-3 feet, 75 cents.

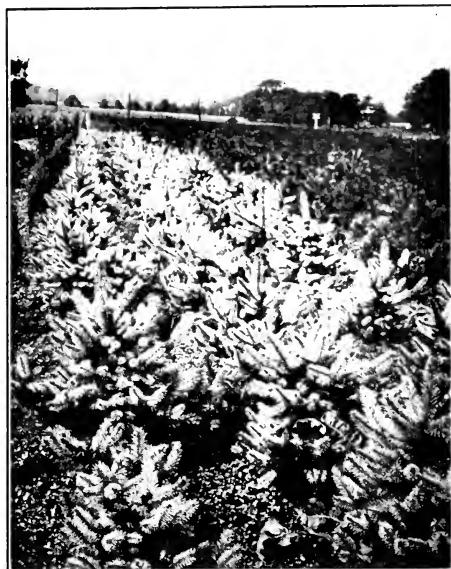
SPRUCE (*Picea*)

Colorado Blue Spruce — A beautiful variety, the nearest blue of any evergreen; very distinct in foliage and growth; fine, compact habit. Foliage rich blue or sage color. 12-18 inches, \$2.00.

Hemlock (*A. Canadensis*) — Delicate, dark-colored foliage, and drooping branches. Good for lawn, and also makes a good hedge. 12-18 inches, 75 cents.

Koster's Blue — A selected strain from the bluest tints of the Colorado Blue. This tree is propagated by grafting to preserve the true type, making it much more expensive than seedling trees. One of the most attractive conifers ever introduced. It holds its deep color throughout the year. Price according to height and shape. 18-24 inches, \$2.00.

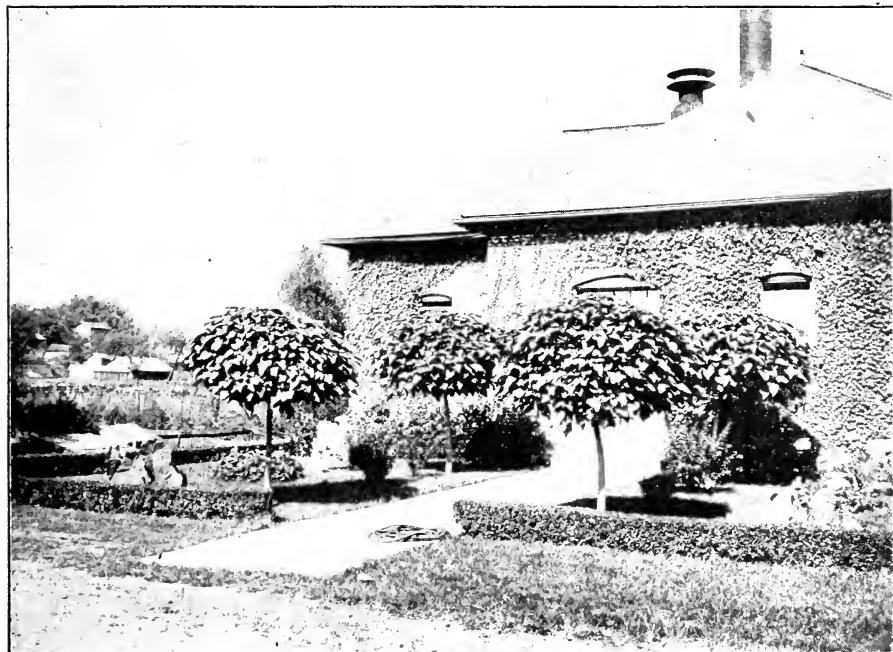
Norway (*A. Excelsa*) — Of large and lofty appearance. Well adapted for large enclosures, and stands pruning well. It is exceedingly picturesque. 2-3 feet, 50 cents.



KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE

HEDGE PLANTS

Not many years ago the only hedges to be seen were those used for defense or defining boundaries, but to-day they are planted extensively for ornament. Many beautiful effects are now possible, and it is needless to say that these fences of living



SHOWING CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE, BUNSEI CATALPA AND AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

green beautify our homes and are rapidly supplanting the old-fashioned picket and iron fences. Ornamental hedges may be either deciduous or evergreen. Probably the most widely planted of the deciduous hedges is the California Privet. It is faultless in character and trims to any shape. In our opinion, the Barberry Thunbergii for beauty and effectiveness should lead the list. In planting, it is necessary that the soil be well worked and thoroughly pulverized. It should be packed firmly about the roots, taking care to avoid all exposure.

Barberry Thunbergii—Dwarf habit; small foliage; changing to red in the fall; very pretty. 12-18 inches; \$11.00 per 100; 18-24 inches, \$15.00 per 100.

California Privet—This is the most glossy leaved and rapid growing of all the half-evergreen plants used for low hedges around private lawns, and is the universal favorite. Adapted to all parts of the country. 18-24 inches, \$3.50 per 100; 2-3 feet, \$4.50 per 100.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS

Flowering shrubs make a beautiful display in a year or two, giving the lawn a very attractive, finished appearance, and should be extensively used in laying out new grounds. There is hardly a lawn which their use would not improve. They appear to best advantage planted in groups along the boundaries or division line of properties, at the foundations of buildings, and along walks or drives. Usually mass plantings should be irregular in outline and contain more than one species. By a proper selection of say a dozen varieties, a succession of bloom may be had during the greater part of the summer. Use individual specimens freely, as a rule not too much scattered. Judicious planting may relieve the angularity of foundations, pinning the house to the ground.

As a rule, shrubs require little pruning. Reduce them one-third to one-half when planting, and keep them in proper shape and size by the use of the knife or shears. Any extensive pruning should be done with reference to the blooming period. Varieties which flower before mid-summer, such as Deutzia, Golden Bell, Mock Orange, and Lilac, should be pruned after flowering, otherwise the quantity will be much reduced. Those flowering after mid-summer, consequently on the new wood, such as Hydrangea, should be pruned in winter or early spring.

25 cents each, unless noted.

AZALEA

A. Mollis—A hardy species from Japan. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy, in fine trusses, and of various colors.

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON (Hibiscus)

The altheas are free growers, and not particular as to soil. They bloom in August and September, when but few



ALTHEA, DOUBLE

other sorts are in blossom. They attain a height of from six to ten feet.

Double Purple (*H. Purpurea* fl. pl.)

Double Red (*H. Rubra* fl. pl.)

Double Pink.

Double White (*Alba*)—Very large and double, with reddish-purple center.

BARBERRY (*Berberis*)

American (*Canadensis*)—Yellow flowers, succeeded by red berries.

Purple Leaved (*Purpurea*)—A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit.

Thunberg's (*Berberis Thunbergii*)—A low, dense, neat little shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in May. These are followed by a heavy crop of rich red berries that cling through the winter. In autumn when both leaves and berries are bright red it is very showy. Valuable for ornamental hedges, masses, borders, etc.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS

(Or Sweet Scented Shrubs)

Blooms in June and at intervals through the summer. Flowers of a rare chocolate color; rich foliage. The wood and blossoms have a peculiarly agreeable flavor.

CURRENT (*Ribes*)

The flowering currants are beautiful shrubs, in early spring, and of easiest culture.

Yellow Flowering (*R. Aureum*)—Bright foliage, small yellow flowers, appearing in early spring.

DEUTZIA

The deutzias are of Japanese origin, extremely hardy, luxuriant foliage, very attractive flowers, and fine habit.

Crenata—Double white flowers tinged with rose. Blooms the middle of June. Five feet.

Gracilis—A graceful and charming shrub, with pure white flowers. Blooms the middle of June.

Lemoinei—Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches of upright growth. Dwarf and free flowering.

Pride of Rochester—One of the finest varieties, large double white flowers. It excels the older sorts in size of flowers, profuseness of bloom, and vigorous habit. Blooms early in June.

DOGWOOD (*Cornel or Cornus*)

var. Sibirica (Red Siberian)—During the winter the bark is of a bright red color. The foliage is beautifully silvery margined.

ELDER (*Sambucus*)

Hardy, easily-grown shrubs.

var. Aurea (Golden Elder)—A handsome variety, with golden-yellow foliage. A valuable plant for shrubberies.

var. Laciniata (Cut-leaved Elder)—One of the best cut-leaved shrubs. 35 cents.

FORSYTHIA

F. Fortunei—Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow. Early flowering shrub. Very hardy.

F. Viridissimi—An elegant, hardy shrub. Bark and foliage a dark green color. Beautiful yellow flowers. Blooms in May before the leaves appear.

Intermedia—This also is an erect-growing shrub, but when full grown the branches become arching and it resembles *Suspensa*; very floriferous.

Suspensa—In this variety we have the weeping form with long, pendulous branches; golden-yellow flowers early in April.



PURPLE FRINGE

FRINGE (*Chionanthus*)

Purple Fringe, or **Smoke Tree** (*Rhus Cotinus*)—A small tree or shrub, very much admired on account of its peculiar fringe or hair-like flowers, covering the whole surface of the bush in mid-summer.

White (*C. Virginica*)—A superb shrub, 10 to 20 feet. Has a compact, roundish form, large, glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers. Blossoms in May and June. 35 cents.

HONEYSUCKLE—UPRIGHT

Red Tartarian (*L. Tartarica Rubra*)—Blooms in May. Bright pink flowers.

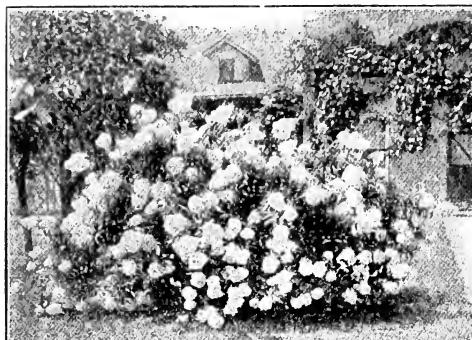
White Tartarian (*L. Tartarica Alba*)—Blooms in May. Flowers a dull white color.

HYDRANGEA

H. Arborescens Grandiflora Alba—The blooms are large, snow white, and foliage finely finished. Hardy. Season from June through August. Best Hydrangea. 35 cents.

H. Paniculata Grandiflora—Hardy, thrives in all soils, grows rapidly, and blossoms profusely. The flowers are pure white, afterwards changing to pink.

Hydrangea, P. G. Tree Form—Same as bush, but grown in tree form with single stem. Very desirable. 50 cents each.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

JAPAN QUINCE (Pyrus Japonica)

C. Japonica—Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Makes a good hedge.

LILAC (Syringa)

Charles X.—Deep purplish lilac flowers in large trusses. 50 cents.

Madame Lemoine—Double. Superb double white. 30 cents.

Vulgaris (Common Lilac)—Bluish purple flowers. A standard variety.

Alba (Common White Lilac)—Cream-colored flowers.

MAHONIA

Aquifolia (Holly-Leaved Mahonia)—Of medium size; large, shining, purplish green, prickly leaves, and bright yellow flowers in spring. Very fine in masses or borders.

PLUM (Prunus)

Prunus Pissardii (Purple - Leaved)—A perfectly hardy, small-sized tree or shrub, of elegant appearance. The bark is black, and the leaves a rich purple, gorgeous to behold, retaining their bright color through the entire season. The ends of the growing shoots are brilliant red.

SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus)

Garland (Ph. Coronarius)—A well-known hardy shrub. White, fragrant flowers. Blooms in June. Makes a large shrub.

Golden-Leaved (Ph. Foliis Aureis)—A small shrub of striking beauty. The foliage is golden yellow, and retains its lovely color through the entire season. White flowers. Blooms in June. Very hardy.

Large-Flowered (Grandiflorus)—A desirable sort.

SPIREA

Anthony Waterer—A new dwarf compact-growing shrub. Blossoms in broad flat heads of beautiful deep red color. A perpetual bloomer.

Aurea—The leaves are bordered with golden yellow, particularly in June, when the branches are covered with small double white flowers.

Billardi—Blooms nearly all summer; rose colored; fine; showy.

Callosa—Desirable because it blooms nearly all summer. The flowers are rose-colored, borne in panicles. A very free grower.

Van Houttei—The finest of all Spiræas, a most charming and beautiful shrub; having pure white flowers in clusters. Extraordinarily profuse in bloom, and the plant is a vigorous grower and very hardy.

SNOWBALL (Viburnum)

Common (Sterilis)—The well-known sort, and a general favorite on account of its large clusters of white flowers in June. 30 cents.

Highbush Cranberry (Opulus)—Red berries resembling cranberries.

Japan (Plicatum)—A beautiful species from Japan, surpassing the Common Snowball in many respects, as its habit is much better; foliage handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. 35 cents.

SYMPHORICARPUS (St. Peter's Wort or Waxberry)

Racemosus (Snowberry)—A well-known shrub with small, pink flowers and large, white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

Vulgaris—Red-fruited or Indian currant. A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers, and fruit small; fruit purple and hangs all winter.

TAMARIX

Of great value for planting by the seaside

African (Africana)—Thrives in any soil. The foliage is handsome. The flowers are small, borne in spikes in May.

WEIGELA (Diervilla)

Of Japanese origin, producing in June and July superb large trumpet-shaped flowers, of various colors, from the purest white to the richest red; very ornamental in the fall.

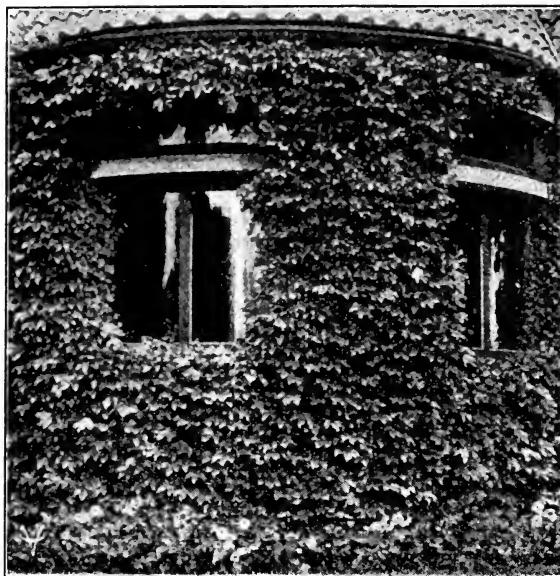
Candida (white)—It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower, becoming in time a large-sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June; plants continue to bloom during summer.

Rosea—The best known sort. From China. Rose - colored, trumpet - shaped flowers. Blooms in June. 4 to 6 feet.

Variegated-Leaved (Foliis Variegatis)—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, making the bush very conspicuous the entire season. Pink flowers blooming in June. A very desirable bush.

HARDY VINES

These are indispensable for covering verandas, walls, fences, trellises, etc. Their graceful habit and infinite variety of flower and foliage make them charmingly attractive all through the season.



BOSTON IVY. AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

AMPELOPSIS

American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper (*A. Quinquefolia*)—Also called Woodbine. A very rapid grower, having beautiful dark green foliage; assumes rich crimson hues in autumn.

Veitchii, or Boston Ivy—Leaves a little smaller and more ivy like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage changes to crimson scarlet in autumn.

ARISTOLOCHIA (Dutchman's Pipe)

Sipho—A rapid-growing vine with magnificent foliage, ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers. 50 cents.

BIGNONIA, OR TRUMPET FLOWER

Radicans—A vigorous and hardy climber, with clusters of scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in August. 35 cents.

Grandiflora (New)—Leaves thick and shining, and immense blossoms of gorgeous crimson and yellow. 50 cents.

CELASTRUS

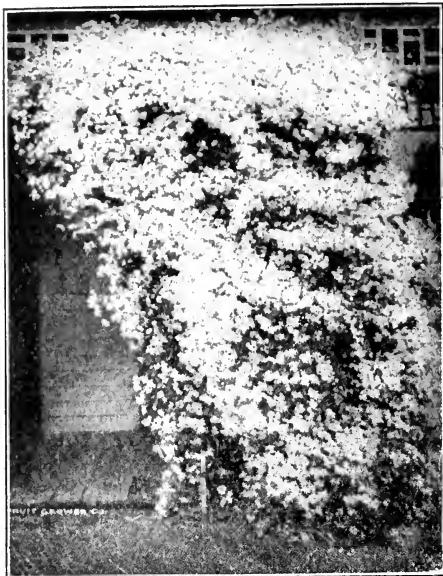
Scandens (Bitter Sweet)—One of our native climbing plants of rapid growth, with attractive light green foliage and yellow flowers during June, which are followed in the autumn with bright orange fruit.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE (*Lycium Sinensis*)

A vigorous climber, covered with bright purple, star-shaped flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries. Flowers and fruit continue forming throughout summer. Of the easiest culture, thrives everywhere and in any soil.

CLEMATIS

The finer varieties of clematis are to-day the most showy and effective of all the hardy flowering climbing vines known, so far as richness of color and elegance of form of the flower is concerned. They are peculiarly adapted for covering pillars, trellises, walls, fences, rocks, etc., their exceedingly rapid growth rendering them especially valuable for hiding from view any unsightly object. They are equally efficient when used as a bedding plant, covering a bed very quickly if pegged down occasionally.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

C. Henryi—Fine bloomer; flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals. June to October. 50 cents.

C. Jackmanni—One of the most popular varieties. It is a strong grower and produces a mass of intense violet purple flowers from June to October. 50 cents.

C. Madame Edward Andre—Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red.

Roses

No class of flowers is as well or as universally loved as are Roses. The pleasure derived from the smallest Rose garden offsets, a hundred times, the small sum which the plants cost. Roses do best in a warm, sunny spot, and must be shielded from strong winds; they thrive in most any soil that is well drained. Our Roses are strong, hardy, full-grown plants **All varieties, 30 cents each.**

Crested Moss—Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest. A fragrant, very beautiful rose.

Coquette Des Alps—Large, well formed, pure white, sometimes faintly tinged pale blush; full and free in flower, delicious fragrance.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen, White American Beauty)—Splendid long pointed buds and magnificent snow-white blooms, full, deep, and double. The best white hybrid perpetual. Always in bloom.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson; fragrant; fine buds and flowers; one of the best for open ground; blooms profusely.

very free flowering and continuous bloomer. 50 cents.

C. Paniculata—From Japan. A luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, with fine foliage. Flowers of medium size and fragrant, produced in the greatest profusion in late summer.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*)

Hall's New Japan (*Halleana*)—An almost evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant and a vigorous grower. Covered with flowers from July to December.

Golden - Leaved (*Aurea Reticulata*)—Moderately strong grower, with leaves veined and spotted with bright golden yellow.

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA (Kudzu Vine)

Kudzu Vine—The most rapid growing vine in cultivation. Its foliage is large and furnishes dense shade; it bears small racemes of rosy purple, pea-shaped blossoms towards the close of August.

TRUMPET VINE (*Radicans*)

A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

WISTARIA

Chinese Purple (*W. Sinensis*)—One of the most elegant of climbing vines and a rapid grower. Bears long clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June, and also in September. Extremely hardy.

Chinese White (*W. var. c. alba*)—Habit of growth similar to Chinese Purple, but the flowers are somewhat smaller and pure white. Blooms in June and September.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT ROSE

Marshall P. Wilder—Bright cherry-carmine, very fragrant; one of the freest bloomers.

Mrs. J. H. Laing—A favorite sort, with satiny flowers of soft clear pink.

Madame Charles Wood—Color very bright rich cherry-red, blooms the first season and all the season; first class.

NEW DWARF BEDDING ROSES OR BABY RAMBLERS

A type of rose which is becoming very popular for bedding purposes. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens, about 18 inches high, producing in great profusion from early in the season until severe frost, immense trusses of small flowers.



Paul Neyron—Deep, shining rose; very large, full, and double; finely scented; a good strong grower with nice stems, very few thorns; blooms continuously.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Large, fragrant flowers; deep, rich, velvety crimson, shading maroon. A handsome variety.

Ulrich Brunner—Rich glowing crimson, elegantly flamed with scarlet; of fine form and substance; fragrant; vigorous; profuse bloomer.

Crimson Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levasseur)—Crimson flowers similar to the popular Climbing Crimson Rambler.

Pink Baby Rambler (Anchen Muller)—Brilliant, luminous pink; a shade that is always admired.

White Baby Rambler (Katherina Zeimet)—Pure white flowers, showing the yellow stamens very prettily, produced in large candelabra-shaped trusses.

THE ZERO ROSE COLLECTION

\$1.00, Prepaid

1 Crimson Rambler 1 Dorothy Perkins 1 Prairie Queen 1 White Rambler

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES, INCLUDING RAMBLERS

Crimson Rambler—Rich glowing crimson in large clusters of semi-double flowers in great profusion. A rapid, strong grower; foliage waxy, pale green veined with red.

Dorothy Perkins (Rambler)—Resembles Crimson Rambler in habit of blooming, but a beautiful shell-pink, lasting a long time without fading, and even then beautiful.

Tausendschoen (Thousands Beauties)—Very large for this type of rose; color from soft pink through intermediate shades of bright rose and carmine; a strong, vigorous grower with good foliage; very hardy.

White Rambler—Flowers in clusters, double, white, sometimes tinted blush; fragrant.

Yellow Rambler—Sulphur yellow in bud becoming white when full open; fragrant.

Baltimore Belle—Flowers pale blush, nearly white; double; in large clusters. Blooms very freely. Plant is a strong grower and hardy.

Prairie Queen—An old standard variety and very popular. Flowers bright red, globular, large, and compact. Very strong grower.

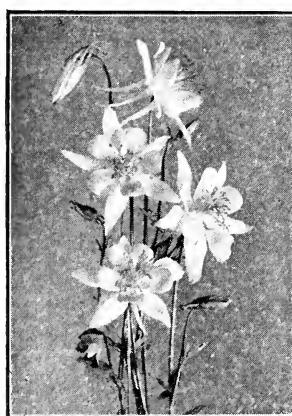
Hardy Perennials

Hardy plants have many claims, both practical and artistic, and can be used in mixed borders, as along the boundaries of walks, etc. Those of dwarf habit should be planted in front and the taller sorts in sequence, the last lines being composed of such sorts as Hollyhocks, Sunflowers, and the tall-growing Lilies.

And as old fashions become new, we gladly assist in the reinstating of the old-time hardy flowers.

A savor of quaintness and of old association gives peculiar zest to the enjoyment of their beauty.

Price, 10 cents each, unless noted.



COLUMBINE

Achilla Ptarmica var. the Pearl—Hardy herbaceous border plant of easy culture. It is a very double, white perennial, and much used for cut flowers.

Aquilegia Canadensis (Common Columbine)—The columbines are among the most beautiful and popular of all hardy plants. The flowers are large and showy, usually appearing in the spring and early summer. They are plants of elegant habit, distinct in foliage and flower. They are of easy culture, but prefer a light, sandy soil, moist with good drainage.

Convallaria Majalis (Lily of the Valley)—This is hardy, and few plants give so much satisfaction at so little cost as the Lily of the Valley. They are easily grown in partially shaded places and moderately

rich soil. It is best to replant the beds every few years with vigorous, fresh clumps that have been grown for the purpose. The beautiful, delicate, white, bell-shaped flowers appear in May. They are very fragrant.

Coreopsis Lanceolata—A hardy border plant; very beautiful. They are plants of elegant habit, and bear a profusion of bright golden yellow flowers during the season. Beautiful for massing and splendid for cut flowers.

Coreopsis Grandiflora—Bright golden yellow flower two to three feet high. From May to July.

Chrysanthemum—A large genus of herbaceous mostly hardy plants. A general favorite, and too well known to need any description. Red, white, pink, and yellow.

Delphinium Formosum (Larkspur, blue)—Varies from two to three feet in height and bears beautiful spikes of bright blue flowers, the petals of which darken to violet on the edges. Blooms from June to August, is very hardy, and increases beautifully from year to year.

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William)—The Sweet William is one of the oldest garden flowers, always a great favorite and sure to be found in the old-fashioned gardens. Very elegant in large clumps; easy to cultivate. They come in a variety of rich colors.

Dianthus Chinensis (Chinese or Japanese Pinks)—These are hardy perennial plants and old-time favorites of easy culture. They bloom freely in May and June, and are useful along the border of shrubberies.



SHASTA DAISY

Daisies (Shasta)—One of Burbank's productions. The plants are strong growing, of easy cultivation, perfectly hardy, and produce a succession of bloom throughout the season. Good for cut flowers.

Dicentra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)—A genus of charming hardy perennial plants with much cut foliage, and deep, rosy-red flowers. The corolla is heart-shaped. An old garden favorite.

Digitalis Gloxiniaeflora (Common Foxglove)—A fine genus of hardy perennials famous for their long racemes of inflated flowers, which suggest spires or towers of bells. They are old-fashioned, dignified and wholesome company for the choicest garden. The strong vertical lines of the flower stalks rising from the luxuriant masses of leaves always give an appearance of strength to the rambling outlines of the herbaceous border.

Eupatorium Coelestinum (Mist Flower)—A late-blooming perennial plant, one to two feet high and compact cymes of heliotrope-colored flowers. Very useful for low borders.

Funkia Lancifolia (Plantain Lily)—The Funkias are hardy and of the easiest culture. The clumps of narrow, lanceolate leaves form attractive clumps; the pale lilac flowers are on a slender stock from twelve to eighteen inches high. 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.

Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower)—Amongst hardy perennial plants, Gail-

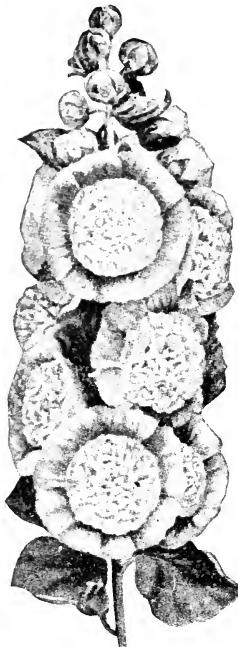
lardias are conspicuous for profusion and duration of flowers. They produce a most gorgeous effect in beds or borders, and are highly appreciated for cut flowers, as they last for a long time in water. They are very easy to cultivate, thriving well in most any good garden soil.

Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath)—Very branched or spreading, slender perennial with scant foliage when in bloom. Of easiest culture in open, rather dry, places. Excellent for filling in amongst shrubbery; also good for covering unkept places with a mass of delicate bloom. Hardy.

Helianthus. Hardy sunflowers in varieties. Sunflowers are of the easiest culture, and are adapted to a variety of soils. They are seen to best advantage when planted in masses instead of single specimens, and should be given plenty of room. They are desirable as a background for other perennials. Are a very showy class of flower, beginning to bloom in July and the different varieties continue to bloom until frost.

Hibiscus Moschentos (Hardy Hibiscus or Marsh Mallow)—One of the best of the Marsh Mallows, thriving in any good garden soil. Of easiest culture and perfectly hardy. The foliage is strong and effective. The flowers are abundant during August and September. Excellent for massing in a background. Red, pink, and crimson eye.

Hollyhocks—The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite, full of sentiment and association with the distant past. A plant of strong vigorous growth, noble aspect, and the most ornamental character. It must not be neglected or ignored, for with its stately beauty it can be ill dispensed with. The plants we offer are strong field-grown and can readily be transplanted.



HOLLYHOCK

Iris Germanica (German Iris or Flag, Fleur-de-lis)—The Irises are a widely distributed group of plants of very easy cultivation, well adapted to any rich garden soil. The flowers of all the varieties are large and handsome, often stately, exhibiting beautiful variegations and shades of color. They are borne on stout, erect, branched stalks, much exceeding the clumps of spreading leaves. Much appreciated for cut flowers. All are hardy. Bloom in May and June.

Iris Kaempferi (Japan Iris)—The Japanese Iris, which usually end the general display of Irises, are a remarkable example of type-breaking, the occidental gardeners having worked up a wonderful variety of colorings and variations in the number of petals. There are few handsomer flowers than good forms of the white Japanese Iris. This Iris may be grown on the upland, but it does not do its best in such locations, for it particularly needs both water and manure to produce the most perfect flowers.

Lobelia Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink)—One of the most showy of all the native flowers and very worthy of a place in any border. It has been a long time in cultivation.

Lathyrus Latifolius (Perennial Pea)—This is the common perennial Sweet Pea, and one of the hardiest and most easily cultivated species, thriving almost anywhere. A rampant grower, good for trellises; has no place in the border.

PHLOX

No flower garden is quite complete without an assortment of Phlox. They set the garden aglow with pure colors from snow white through all shades of pink, red, and lavender. The Phlox require rather rich, moist soil if they are to be grown to perfection. They will continue to thrive for several years with little attention. The varieties we offer are all excellent, hardy, and choice colors. 10 cents each; \$8.00 per 100.

Athis—Deep, clear salmon. Some claim this to be the showiest variety in cultivation.

Beauty—Delicate silvery pink; a most beautiful sort.

Bridesmaid—Pure white, clear carmine eye; blooms in large round heads; attractive.

Coquelicot—The finest and brightest red of all the Phlox.

Eclaireur—Clear rosy-magenta, with large lighter halo; large florets and magnificent bedder.



IRIS

Frau Von Lossburg—Pure snow-white.
L'Esperance—Clear rosy-lilac; large white eye distinctly rayed; large florets and an even bloomer.

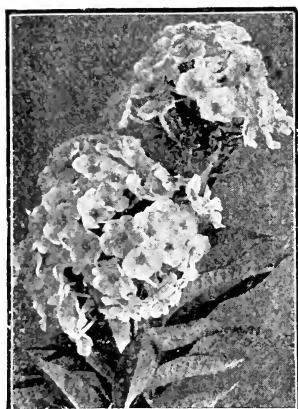
Madame P. Langier—Clear crimson, deeper eye; considered one of the best.

Mrs. Dwyer—Pure white with distinct red eye.

Niobe—The deepest, darkest, richest colored of all Phlox—velvety violet-red with crimson hues; grand trusses.

Peachblow—Delicate peachblow pink, shading to white; large trusses; elegant.

R. P. Struthers—In my estimation the very best Phlox grown to-day—it has no faults. Color, clear cherry-red, suffused with salmon shades; deep red eye; fine large truss. Color is so clear and clean that each individual floret stands out as distinct as a cameo.



PHLOX

Platycodon Grandiflora (Chinese or Japanese Bell Flower; Balloon Flower)—A very handsome, hardy perennial, growing from one to two feet high, forming a dense branching bush of upright habit. The pale blue flowers are large and open, attaining three inches in diameter, produced from the tips of branches, inflated in the bud, hence called, sometimes, "balloon flower." Begins blooming in June.

Rudbeckia Lacinata (Golden Glow)—The best known of all the Rudbeckias, and probably the showiest. It is also considered one of the best perennials. It is fine for massing in the background of shrubberies. It grows from two to seven feet high and bears a profusion of bright yellow flowers in July. Double.

Rudbeckia Newmanii—A hardy perennial, one to three feet high. All summer this plant is covered with large, orange-yellow, daisy-shaped flowers that have dark brown centers, and resembling the Black-Eyed Susan. They are fine for cutting and a splendid border plant.

Rudbeckia Purpurea (Purple Cone Flower). These plants grow about two feet or more in height, are hardy perennials of the easiest culture, and do well in ordinary soils, but respond readily to rich soil, and prefer warm, sunny sites. The flowers are large reddish-purple, about four inches in diameter. Begins to bloom in July. Quite attractive.

Sedum Spectabile (Showy Sedum)—This is the most popular of all Sedum, and is used for a great variety of purposes. A robust grower one and one-half to two feet high. The flowers are one-half inch across in flat-topped cymes four inches across. The flowers vary from rose to purple, and perhaps to white.

Tritoma Pfitzeri (Red Hot Poker)—This plant is unique in appearance, and one of the most striking plants in cultivation. Leaves slightly glaucous, two to three feet long, with thirty to forty close vertical vines. The flower spikes rise from the center of the plant; spikes over twelve inches long. Flowers are a rich orange-scarlet shading to salmon-rose at the edge. Very attractive. July to September. 15 cents each; 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$10.00.

JAPANESE LILIES

The queenly beauty, superb form, and delicate perfume places these lilies far above the other summer flowering bulbs. Their culture is of the easiest. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring select a well-drained spot, dig the soil up deeply, and add some well-decomposed cow manure. Mix well with the earth, set the bulb in, and cover about four or five inches deep.

These lilies are a delight to any flower lover and should not be omitted from any border or garden. By express, 20 cents each; 12 for \$2.00. Very strong bulbs.



SWEET WILLIAMS

Select Dahlias

DAHLIAS

Old-time favorites for autumn flowering. The flowers are so symmetrical and the range of color so varied that they will always be popular where display is desired. The roots are tender, easily injured by frost, and during winter should be placed in a cool cellar and not allowed to freeze. After danger of frost is over, plant three feet apart, pinching back when three sets of leaves appear, to make them grow more bushy and to avoid staking. We have a choice assortment of white, yellow, and various shades of pink and red, including quilled, cactus, and show types.

15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

Countess of Lonsdale—A beautiful blending of salmon pink and amber; perfect form; the most profuse and earliest blooming Cactus Dahlia.

Floradora—Dark velvety crimson, branching habit and profuse bloomer.

H. F. Robertson—Pure deep yellow; more intense in color than any other cactus variety.

Kriemhilde—Fresh, delicate pink, shading to white in the center; very profuse bloomer; the most beautiful of the Cactus Dahlias.

Winsome—An exquisite creamy white, of large size and finely twisted.

SHOW OR FANCY DAHLIAS

Apple Blossom—Beautiful pink, showing the many shades of the apple blossom; from faintest blush pink to a deep rose color.

Cuban Giant—Flowers of great size, measuring six inches across. Color dark, glowing crimson, shaded maroon. Magnificent. 20 cents each.

Storm King (Blizzard)—Produces large, perfect-shaped flowers on fine stems. By many said to be the finest of all white Show Dahlias. It often goes under the name of Blizzard from the fact that when in full bloom it resembles a bank of snow.

Queen Victoria—Pure canary-yellow. One of the freest bloomers. Good for cutting.

POMPON DAHLIAS

Little Herman—Deep red, tipped white; variable.

Oriole—A glowing shade of bright yellow.

Pure Love—Pure lilac; extra fine form.

Snow Clad—Early pure white. Extra free flowering. A most charming variety.

Vivid—Bright glowing scarlet. Extra free and fine.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Clifford W. Bruton—Immense size; color a clear, rich, canary-yellow. Fine for cutting. Should be in every collection.

Jack Rose (New)—A magnificent flower with perfect form. Color rich crimson-red with maroon shadings. Named for its counterpart among roses, the famous "General Jack." 20 cents.

Nymphaea—Clear shrimp-pink, lightening toward the center. Very delicate and often called the Water Lily Dahlia, because of its resemblance to that flower.

Perle La Tete d'Or—Pure white, large, and exceedingly free blooming. Petals are split at tip, giving the flower a unique appearance. Very desirable. 20 cents.

Souvenir De Gustave Doazon (New)—The largest Dahlia up to date. Can you imagine a Dahlia nine and one-half inches across? Simply a monster, still it is not coarse, but has such elegant refinement that it impresses every lover of flowers with its grace, beauty, and charming elegance, and never fails to make friends. These immense flowers are borne in profusion from the earliest moment of blooming until the very last; it improves with the season and grows more perfect; color a rich orange-red.

Fruit Department

Fruit growing is fast becoming one of the greatest money-making crops for the rural people. The demand for fruit in the cities and foreign countries far exceed the supply. Nearly every land owner has some hilly land or otherwise not suitable for cultivated crops which can be made into the most profitable part of his land.

A careful selection of varieties and care in grading the fruit for market will insure success to the planter.

APPLES

The first fruit of importance is the APPLE. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly throughout the year. By careful selection of varieties a constant succession of ripe fruit may be obtained.

There is no farm crop which on the average will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. The average price paid for fruit is steadily on the increase and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning, and evaporating assures us that they will continue to increase.

	Each	Per 10
XX—Two years old, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.75
X—Two years old, 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.50

SUMMER APPLES

Astrachan Red—Large, deep crimson, juicy; rich, acid. August.

Early Harvest—Medium size, straw color; tender, sub-acid. August.

Early Strawberry—Medium; roundish; finely striped and stained with deep red; flesh white, slightly tinged with red next the skin, tender, sub-acid, with an agreeable aroma. Tree a moderate, erect grower, and a good bearer. Middle to end of August.

Sweet Bough—Large; pale yellow; tender and sweet. August.

Yellow Transparent—Very early; color pale yellow. July and August.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Duchess of Oldenburg—A large apple; streaked red and yellow; very hardy. A fine cooking and dessert apple. August-September.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium deep crimson. Very handsome; flesh snowy white, tender, melting, juicy. November.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek. September and October.

Gravenstein—Large, striped; tender, juicy, and high flavored. September.

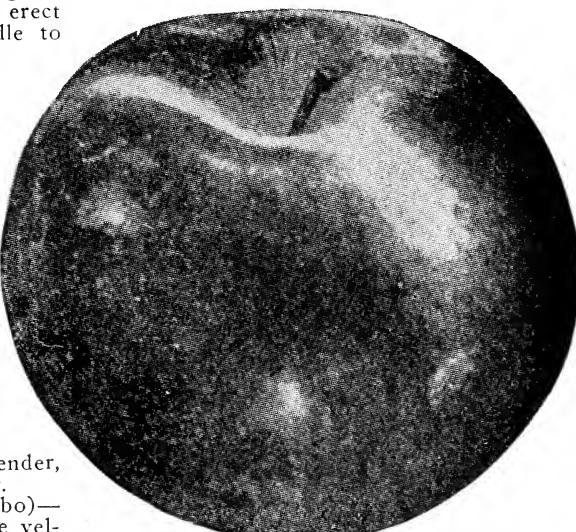
Western Beauty (Summer Rambo)—The fruit is large to very large; pale yellow, brightly splashed with red; the light yellow flesh is tender, crisp, juicy, and melting. The tree is a strong grower, comes into bearing early, and is a reliable cropper, yielding good crops annually. One of the most desirable sorts for home and market. October and November.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin—One of the best and most popular winter apples. Tree vigorous and very productive. Fruit large, round; skin

deep red; flesh white, of rich, juicy, sub-acid flavor. Highly valued on account of its handsome fruit and excellent shipping qualities. October to February.

Ben Davis (American)—Late; fruit round, medium to large; skin yellow, with red stripes; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Highly valued market variety, as it is very showy.

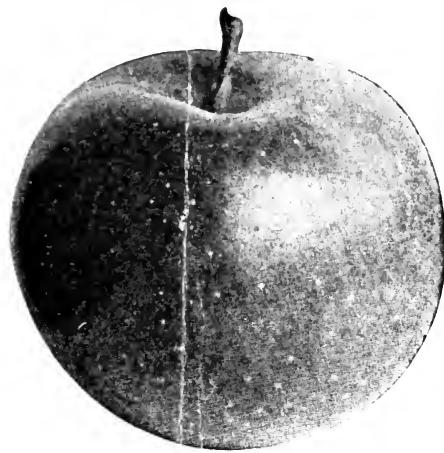


GANO APPLE

Gano—A variety of the Ben Davis type. Fruit medium to large, light yellow in color, and of good flesh and flavor. Season about the same as Ben Davis.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large; cylindrical; golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly; very good to best. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive, bears early. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy. An excellent variety for commercial planting, being one of the most profitable of the varieties of its season. October.



JONATHAN

Jonathan—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy, and rich; a moderate grower; shoots light-colored, slender, and spreading; very productive. One of the best varieties either for table or market. November to March.

King (Tompkins County)—Largest size; oblate, yellowish ground striped and covered with bright red; fragrant, spicy smelling; flesh very crisp, tender, rich, fine flavor, sub-acid; vigorous, productive in

certain localities; hardy. A superb apple. November to April.

Northwestern Greening—An attractive apple of green or yellowish color. Popular in the northern portion of the apple belt where hardy apple is desired. Tree vigorous. Fruit large to very large with mild sub-acid flavor.

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow and bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree moderate grower, good bearer. December to March.

Wine Sap—Large, roundish; deep red; medium quality; keeps well; tree a fair grower and good bearer. December to May.

York Imperial—Medium; white shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; tree vigorous, a good bearer. A popular Pennsylvania variety. November to February.

CRAB APPLES

Transcendent—Skin yellow, striped with red; flesh crisp and juicy. An early and heavy bearer. One of the best known varieties. Vigorous. September and October.

Whitney—Large, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, and flavor very pleasant; ripe latter part of August. Tree a great bearer and very hardy; a vigorous grower, with a dark green, glossy foliage. Vigorous. August.

Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty)—Large and of a beautiful golden yellow color. Tree vigorous. September.

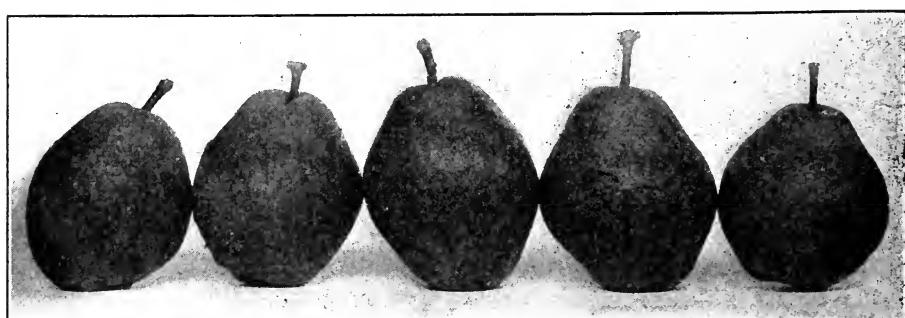
We can supply **White Pippin**, **Stark Wealthy**, **Delicious Arkansas Black**.

PEARS

The cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending, as its value is appreciated, and the demand is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable to plant. The range of varieties are such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

The melting juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the pear give it rank above all other fruits, except the grape. Pears should be gathered ten days before they are ripe to have proper success.

	Each	Per 10
XX—5 to 7 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.25
X—4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.75



Bartlett—Large size; buttery, very juicy, and high flavored; very popular. September.

Clapp's Favorite—Large size; flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, rich, and buttery. Earlier than Bartlett. August.

Flemish Beauty—Large, juicy, melting, rich, and fine; good bearer; hardy everywhere. Vigorous. September and October.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large; of a greenish yellow, with patches of yellow and a dull red cheek. It attains its greatest perfection on the Quince root. October and November.

Kieffer—Very large, bell shaped; light yellow when fully ripe, sometimes with a slight blush; flesh white, crisp, juicy, of slightly quince flavor; of fair quality; exceedingly valuable for cooking or canning, which brings out its best spicy flavor; never rots at the core. Unsatisfactory in many sections and not recommended as against other varieties. October to December.

Lawrence—Above medium size, yellow, tender, and melting; quality best. Mid-winter.

Other varieties: **Buerre d' Anjou**, **Howell**, **Seckel**.

CHERRIES

There are few more desirable trees to plant than the cherry. It may be planted near the street or used in line as an ornament, and it will at the same time produce an abundance of delicious fruit. There are always a large demand for cherries, and nothing will be more profitable than a cherry orchard.

No home complete without at least a few trees.

	Each	Per 10
XX—4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
X—3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50



MONTMORENCY CHERRY

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. Free. First to middle of July.

Dyehouse—Ripens before Early Richmond; productive; a very early, reliable bearer. May.

Early Richmond (May Cherry)—Medium size, round, bright red, darker when fully ripe; melting, very juicy, sprightly, acid; hangs long on the tree; very productive. Latter May-June.

Montmorency Large—Large, bright red, acid; about ten days later than Early Richmond; hardy good bearer; a good market variety.

We can supply **Gov. Wood**, **May Duke**, **Yellow Spanish**.

PEACHES

Few fruits enjoy a greater popularity than the peach. With delicious flavor they combine attractive appearance and the uses which the fruit may be put are so many that there are never enough on hand for all.

This applies especially to small communities in which farmers and fruit growers can establish a thriving business without serious effort.

\$1.00

SPECIAL PEACH OFFER

6 Large Trees, XX Grade. Try Them.
2 Fitzgerald, 2 Elberta, 2 Foster.

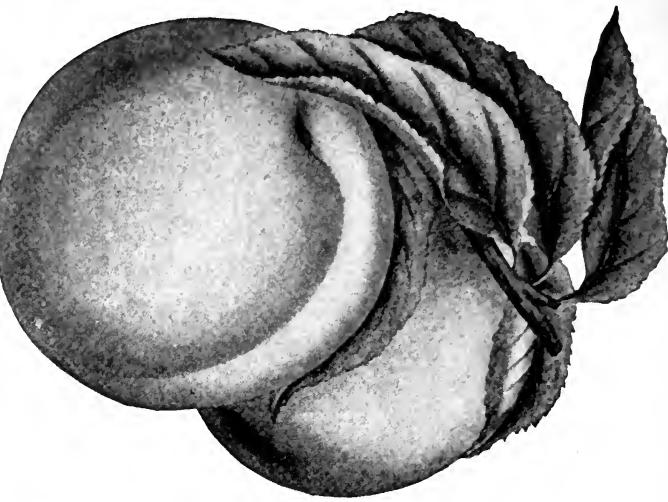
\$1.00

	Each	Per 10
XX—4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.20	\$1.75
X—3 to 4 feet.....	.15	1.35

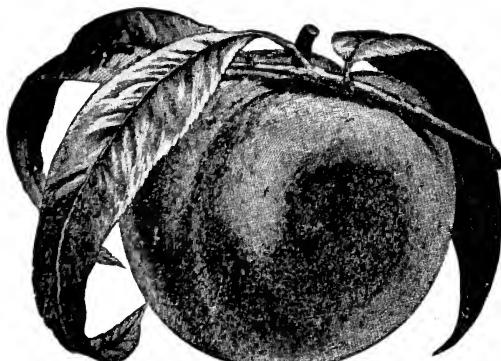
Belle of Georgia—
Large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor. September.

Crawford's Late—
Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive. One of the finest late sorts. Freestone. Last of September.

Champion — Large,
white with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, sweet, rich, juicy, delicious flavor; free-stone. Early August. Bears young.



CHAMPION



ELBERTA PEACH

Crosby—Medium size, round, orange-yellow, splashed red; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy, rich; latter August; prolific; especially hardy.

Elberta—A seedling of Chinese cling, but entirely free. Large; yellow with red cheek, juicy and of high quality; flesh yellow and melting. A very valuable sort. Ripens after Early Crawford. Freestone.

Heath Cling—Very large, oblong-oval, point prominent; creamy-white, faint blush on exposed specimens; flesh white to the stone, rich, juicy, sweet, of finest flavor; latter September.

Other varieties: Crawford's Early, Carmen, Fitzgerald, Foster, Smock, Stump.

PLUMS

Plum trees are often called the poor man's tree, because they require so little room to grow and are always such prolific bearers.

Use plum trees to fill up vacant corners so as to make all of your ground profitable.

\$1.00

TRY THIS WONDERFUL PLUM BARGAIN

4 Large Trees, 5 to 7 feet High

1 Lombard, 1 Red June, 1 Bradshaw, 1 Wickson

\$1.00

XX—5 to 7 feet.....
X—4 to 5 feet.....

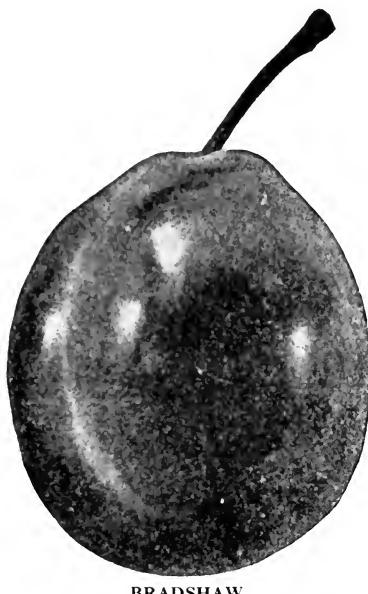
Each	Per 10
\$0.30	\$2.75
.25	2.50

PLUMS

Abundance (Botan)—The tree is a rapid grower, healthy in limb and foliage, comes into bearing remarkably young, and yields abundantly. The fruit is full medium size, color a rich, bright cherry red; flesh light yellow, juicy, and tender. Vigorous. Last of July.

Bradshaw—Large, early, purple, good quality. August.

Burbank—A valuable Japanese plum, of deeper color and ripening later in the season than the Abundance. The fruit is large, nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet; with a peculiar and very



BRADSHAW

We can furnish Moore's Artic, Red June, Shipper's Pride, Wickson.

agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large and broad leaves; usually begins to bear second year after transplanting. August.

Lombard (Bleecker's Scarlet)—Medium roundish oval; violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Nearly always produces a crop. Not liable to rot. Vigorous. Middle of August.

Gueii—Fruit very large, deep bluish-purple covered with thick bloom. The flesh is yellowish, sweet, and pleasant. The tree is hardy and a rapid grower. Regarded as very valuable among the fruit men in the Hudson River Valley, as it brings good prices on the market. Ripens first week in September.

Reine Claude—Large, nearly round; pale yellow, marked with red; juicy, melting, and excellent; good bearer. Not liable to rot. First of September.

QUINCES

The quince is attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth and requires little space; is productive, bears regular, and comes into bearing early. Price, XX Grade, 35 cents.

Champion—Will bear more quickly than any other variety. Trees in the nursery row often bear when two years old. The fruit is large and handsome. Flesh cooks as tender as an apple and without hard spots or cores. Very fine for preserves, jellies, marmalades, etc. The tree is vigorous, hardy, and very productive. Champion is a fine all around Quince. Ripens in November.

Orange—More largely planted than any other variety. One of the old varieties that always bear and give good satisfaction wherever planted. Orange is large, bright golden yellow. Cooks very tender and has a great flavor. There is always a demand for this Quince.



CHAMPION QUINCE

GRAPES

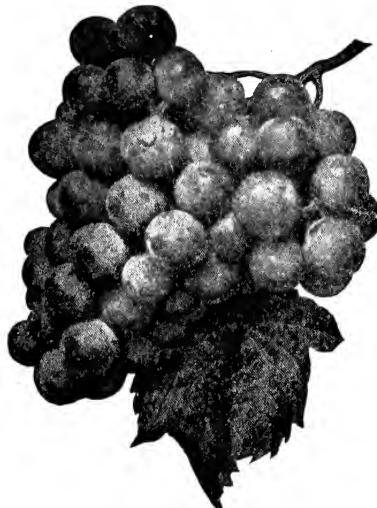
Every one should have a few grape vines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation and the returns are so abundant. If proper selection of varieties are made, one may have grapes on the table several months in the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises, or doorways and thus be ornamental as well as useful. To grow for market, they can be planted on hillsides that are unsuited for other crops.

TRY THIS GREAT BARGAIN OFFER

Home Vineyard for 75 Cents

3 Concord Grapes, 3 Brighton Grapes, 1 Moore's Early Grape, 3 Niagara Grapes.

Strong two-year-old plants, 15 cents each; 10 for \$1.00.



WORDEN GRAPE

Worden — Bunches large, handsome, double shouldered; berries large, sweet, lively. Being ten days earlier than Concord, it ripens well in cold localities; vine very thrifty and vigorous, perfectly hardy, and a good bearer. Black. Middle of September.

We have also the Agawam, Catawba, and Pockington.

CURRENTS

The currant is one of the most valuable of small fruits. They mature just before raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being very hardy, they do not winter kill, and are easy of cultivation and require little care.

Strong plants, 10 cents each; 90 cents per 10.

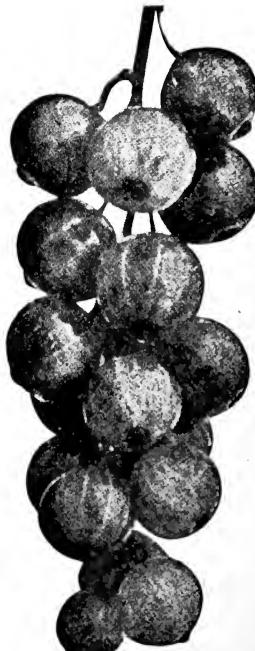
Cherry (Red)—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short.

Fay's Prolific (Red)—of large size, fine flavor, and twice as prolific as the Cherry.

Red Cross—Much superior to Fay's in every respect. It is the most vigorous grower of all currants we have tested.

White Grape—The finest of the white sorts.

We also have the Perfection, Pomona, and Wilder.



RED CROSS Currant

THE GEM SMALL FRUIT COLLECTION FOR \$1.50

25 Millers Red Raspberries, 25 Kansas Black Raspberries, 5 Gooseberries,
25 Snyder Blackberries, 5 Currants

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is useful for cooking when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for home and market.

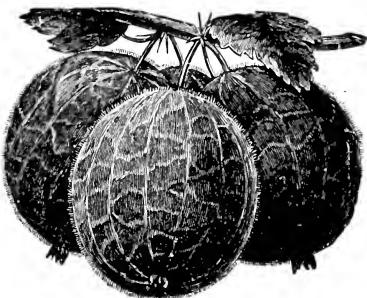
15 cents each; \$1.35 per 10

Downing—Favorite American variety; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy, and very good. Vigorous and productive.

Houghton—A medium-sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red; tender and very good; valuable.

Industry—An English variety; quite as free from mildew as our American sorts; very fine in quality; large size. Handsome, showy red fruit; wonderfully productive.

Josselyn (Red Jacket)—Best of large fruited American sorts; strong, vigorous grower, hardy, and wonderful cropper.



Berries pale red and highly flavored.

RASPBERRIES

The raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruit grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the market. They are easily cultivated and require little care.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING**BERRIES FROM JUNE UNTIL OCTOBER**

A Very Valuable New Red Raspberry. It is in a Class by Itself and No Fruit Grower Can Afford to Be Without It. Our Plants are Pure Stock.
Look Out for Substitutes of This Variety.

Raspberries for four months! That's what you get when you plant St. Regis—the new everbearing variety. Moreover, they are not only raspberries, but raspberries of the very highest grade—in size, in brilliant crimson color, in firmness, in flavor.

The variety has been aptly termed "the early 'til late" variety; for it is the first red raspberry to give ripe fruit, while it continues to produce berries without intermission until late in October.

St. Regis is of pure American blood and of ironclad hardihood; the canes enduring the severest cold uninjured and are wonderfully prolific. Its foliage never suffers by sunburn or scald; nor is its growth impaired by the heat and drought of summer.

In addition to the bright crimson color and large size of the fruit, it is so firm and rich in sugar that it will stand shipping two hundred miles, arriving at market in first-class order; and it can readily be kept in perfect condition for several days after being gathered. In brief, it is such a marvel as to size, beauty, and excellence.

The merits of this truly reliable, everbearing raspberry may be summarized as follows:

1. It is the earliest of all red raspberries; beginning to ripen from June 15 to 20—just as the strawberry crop is waning.
2. It is wonderfully prolific; the first or main crop being far greater than that of any other red variety known (equalling the most prolific black cap or purple can sort).
3. It gives a crop of fruit all summer and autumn, fruiting on the old canes in generous quantities until late in August. By this date, berries begin to ripen upon the young, i. e., current year's canes, which continue to produce berries in increasing numbers until late autumn; in fact, until severe frosts occur.

4. The berries are of a bright crimson, of large size, and of surpassing quality—rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor. They are of exceedingly meaty, firm texture, and keep in good condition longer, after being gathered, than any other red raspberry. As a shipper it is unexcelled.

5. The canes are of stocky, strong growth with a great abundance of dark green leathery leaves, that never scald or sunburn.

6. It succeeds upon all soils, whether light and sandy or cold heavy clay, and the canes are absolutely hardy—always and everywhere—so far as tested.

Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen, prepaid; \$10.00 per 100 by express.



KANSAS

Cuthbert—Berries large, conical; rich crimson; very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped without injury. Hardy.

Cumberland—Fruit enormous; quality unsurpassed.

Gregg—Of great size; fine quality.

Kansas—Jet black, firm, and delicious; of great size.

Miller—Bright red; large. Will not fade nor mature smaller toward end of season. Round, with small core; firm, not crumbly; rich. The bush bears early and prolifically and is entirely hardy.

Price, 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries are among the best known and most valued of our berries. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other fruit will save many doctor bills.

Price, 50 cents per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Early Harvest—Dwarf; very early; very productive of sweet medium-sized berries. Needs protection in the north.

Eldorado—The vines are very hardy and vigorous, enduring the winters of the far northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet-black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting, have no hard core, and keep for eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired. Perhaps the most valuable sort in cultivation.

Snyder—Early; good quality; immensely prolific; fair size, black; fine. One of the hardest.



ELDORADO BLACKBERRIES

THE CREST NURSERY

PIQUA, OHIO

Catalpa Speciosa

WE can furnish Catalpa Speciosa of the best quality, in any quantity.

See prices below.

Forty Reasons Why You Should Plant Catalpa Speciosa.

1. By 1925 American forests will be exterminated.
2. The only valuable tree which will mature in time.
3. Is antiseptic, requires no chemical treatment.
4. It grows in almost all soils.
5. Is easily propagated and managed.
6. Demands no professional manipulation.
7. Most durable wood known.
8. Valuable for cross-ties, has endured half of century.
9. Nothing better for telegraph poles.
10. Miles of living trees used for telegraph poles.
11. Superior to oak for furniture.
12. Makes magnificent veneers.
13. Lighter than pine.
14. Stronger than oak.
15. Tougher than hickory.
16. Free from warping.
17. Neither shrinks nor swells.
18. Makes best wood pulp for book paper.
19. Immense yield per acre.
20. Excels for building materials.
21. Equals walnut for carving.
22. Makes most durable fence posts and rails.
23. For mine timbers not surpassed.
24. Ideal wood for shingles.
25. Every quality for interior house furnishing.
26. Good plow beams and handles.
27. Used during centuries for boat building.
28. Suitable for car construction.
29. Once planted becomes a perpetual forest.
30. Qualities of basswood and ash for agricultural implements.
31. Blocks are used for wood engraving.
32. Strong and durable for piling.
33. Will produce cross-ties at 10 cents each.
34. Less insect enemies than other trees.
35. Fewer diseases than other timber trees.
36. Quick growth for wind brake.
37. A desirable shade tree.
38. Beautiful flowers for ornament and bee pasture.
39. Roots never clog sewers.
40. Practically all uses for which wood is adapted.

Catalpa Speciosa, 18 to 24 inches high \$ 1.00 per 100

Catalpa Speciosa, 18 to 24 inches high \$10.00 per 1000